In the claims:

## 1. (currently amended) A process for the preparation of furopyrroles of the general formula

$$A^3$$
 N (I), comprising

## (a) microwave irradiation heating of a compound of the formula

solvent,

wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkynyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkenyl, aryl or heteroaryl,

 $A^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, cyanomethyl,  $Ar^3$ , - $CR^{30}R^{31}$ -( $CH_2$ )<sub>m</sub>- $Ar^3$  or Y- $R^{32}$ , wherein  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  independently of each other stand for hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or phenyl which can be substituted up to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,

 $Ar^3$  stands for aryl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkenyl or heteroaryl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl, which can be substituted with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy one to three times, and m stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

R is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, in which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or halogen,

Y is -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-,  $-SO_2NH$ - or  $-SO_2$ - and  $R^{32}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $Ar^3$ , or aralkyl.

. : :

· 2. (previously presented) The process according to claim 1, comprising in addition reacting a compound of formula I with a primary amine of the formula A<sup>4</sup>-NH<sub>2</sub> (IV), wherein a

DPP of formula 
$$A^3 - N - A^4$$
 III is obtained,

wherein A<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl or Ar<sup>3</sup>, wherein Ar<sup>3</sup>, A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup> and A<sup>3</sup> are defined as in claim 1.

3. **(original)** The process according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula I, wherein A<sup>3</sup> is different from a hydrogen atom, is obtained by reacting a compound of the formula

the meanings as given in claim 1 and X is a leaving group.

4. (previously presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula

or 
$$R^5$$
  $R^3$ , wherein

 $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_$ 

$$(C_1-C_{18}alkyl)$$
, phenyl,  $-C=N$   $R^3$  , imidazolyl, pyrrazolyl, triazolyl,

piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl,  $-CONX^5X^6$ ,  $-C(O)OX^7$  or  $-SO_2X^9$ ; wherein  $X^5$  and  $X^6$  are hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl,  $X^7$  is hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl,  $X^9$  is hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ -aralkyl,  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl or  $-NX^{10}X^{11}$ , wherein  $X^{10}$  and  $X^{11}$  are hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ -aralkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl,

G is  $-CH_2$ -,  $-CH(CH_3)$ -,  $-C(CH_3)_2$ -, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-,  $-SO_2$ -,  $-SO_2NH$ -, -CONH- or  $-NR^7$ -,

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy or  $-\ddot{C}N$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, and  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl;

or A1 and A2 are radicals of the formula

$$R^{25}$$
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{25}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{25}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{27}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{22}$ 
 $R^{23}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{22}$ 
 $R^{23}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{22}$ 
 $R^{23}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{22}$ 

$$R^{21} \longrightarrow R^{23} \qquad R^{21} \longrightarrow R^{23} \qquad R^{21} \longrightarrow R^{23} \qquad R^{22} \longrightarrow R^{23} \longrightarrow R^{22} \longrightarrow R^{23} \longrightarrow R^{24} \longrightarrow R^{24} \longrightarrow R^{24} \longrightarrow R^{25} \longrightarrow R$$

$$R^{25}$$
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{26}$ 
 $R^{27}$ 
 $R^{21}$ 
 $R^{23}$  or  $R^{23}$ 

wherein  $R^{21}$ ,  $R^{22}$ ,  $R^{23}$ ,  $R^{25}$  and  $R^{26}$  are independently of each other hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkylthio, halogen, halo- $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a cyano group, an aldehyde group, a ketone group, a carboxyl group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, an amino group, a nitro group, a silyl group or a siloxanyl group and  $R^{24}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl group.

5. (original) The process according to claim 4, wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula

wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, chloro, bromo,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylamino, phenyl or CN,

G is -O-,  $-NR^7$ -, -N=N- or  $-SO_2$ -,

R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen, and

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

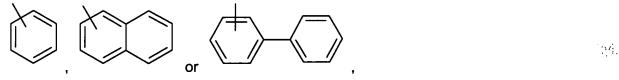
6. (previously presented) The process according to claim 4, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, Y- $R^{32}$  wherein Y is -C(O)- and  $R^{32}$  is

— 
$$R^{40}$$
 , wherein  $R^{40}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, -O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or -S- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula

which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

7. (previously presented) The process according to claim 4, wherein A<sup>4</sup> is



which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

8. (previously presented) The process according to claim 1, wherein the starting compound of formula (II)

$$A^3$$
  $CO_2R$   $OH$   $A^3$   $OH$   $A^2$ 

is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (VIII) with an acyl halide A<sup>2</sup> –COX:

wherein R, A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> have the same meaning as given in claim 1, A<sup>3</sup> is aryl, and X is halogen.

9. **(original):** The process according to claim 8, wherein the compound of formula (VIII) is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (IIb) with an amine A<sup>3</sup> -NH<sub>2</sub>:

wherein R and A<sup>1</sup> have the same meaning as given in claim 1 and A<sup>3</sup> is aryl

10. (cancelled)

11-12 (canceled)

- 13. (previously presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein R is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or halogen.
- 14. (previously presented) A process according to claim 5, wherein A<sup>3</sup> is cyanomethyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, Y-R<sup>32</sup> wherein Y is -C(O)- and R<sup>32</sup> is

— 
$$R^{40}$$
 , wherein  $R^{40}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, -O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or -S- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula

which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

15. (new) A process for the preparation of furopyrroles according to claim 1 wherein wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are aryl and

 $A^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, cyanomethyl,  $Ar^3$ , - $CR^{30}R^{31}$ -( $CH_2$ )<sub>m</sub>- $Ar^3$  or Y- $R^{32}$ , wherein  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  independently of each other stand for hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or phenyl which can be substituted up to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,

Ar<sup>3</sup> stands for aryl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl or  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkenyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl, which can be substituted with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy one to three times, and m stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

16. (new) The process according to claim 15, comprising in addition reacting a compound of formula I with a primary amine of the formula A⁴-NH₂ (IV), wherein a

DPP of formula 
$$A^3 - N - A^4$$
 III is obtained.

wherein A4 is C1-C18alkyl or Ar3.

17. (new) The process according to claim 15, wherein the compound of the formula I, wherein A<sup>3</sup> is different from a hydrogen atom, is obtained by reacting a compound of the formula

18. (new) The process according to claim 15, wherein A1 and A2 are radicals of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^1$$
 ,  $\mathbb{R}^1$  , or  $\mathbb{R}^5$   $\mathbb{R}^4$  , wherein

 $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylmercapto,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl, -CN,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ 0, trifluoromethyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ 0cycloalkyl, -C=N-

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl), phenyl, 
$$_{-C=N}$$
  $\stackrel{}{-}$   $R^3$  , imidazolyl, pyrrazolyl, triazolyl,

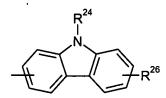
piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl, -CONX $^5$ X $^6$ , -C(O)OX $^7$  or -SO $_2$ X $^9$ ; wherein X $^5$  and X $^6$  are hydrogen, linear or branched C $_{1-10}$ -alkyl, C $_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or C $_{6-10}$ -aryl, X $^7$  is hydrogen, linear or branched C $_{1-10}$ -alkyl, C $_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or C $_{6-10}$ -aryl, X $^9$  is hydrogen, linear or branched C $_{1-10}$ -alkyl, C $_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl, C $_{7-10}$ -aralkyl, C $_{6-10}$ -aryl or -NX $^{10}$ X $^{11}$ , wherein X $^{10}$  and X $^{11}$  are hydrogen, linear or branched C $_{1-10}$ -alkyl, C $_{7-10}$ -aralkyl or C $_{6-10}$ -aryl,

G is  $-CH_2$ -,  $-CH(CH_3)$ -,  $-C(CH_3)_2$ -, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-,  $-SO_2$ -,  $-SO_2$ NH-, -CONH- or  $-NR^7$ -,

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy or - $\dot{C}N$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, and  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl;

or A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula

$$R^{25} \longrightarrow R^{26} \longrightarrow R^{26} \longrightarrow R^{27} \longrightarrow R^{28} \longrightarrow R$$



wherein  $R^{21}$ ,  $R^{22}$ ,  $R^{23}$ ,  $R^{25}$  and  $R^{26}$  are independently of each other hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkylthio, halogen, halo- $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a cyano group, an aldehyde group, a ketone group, a carboxyl group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, an amino group, a nitro group, a silyl group or a siloxanyl group and  $R^{24}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl group.

19. (new) The process according to claim 18, wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^{1}$$
 , or  $\mathbb{R}^{2}$  , or  $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ 

wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, chloro, bromo,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylamino, phenyl or CN,

G is -O-,  $-NR^7$ -, -N=N- or  $-SO_2$ -,

R³ and R⁴ are hydrogen, and

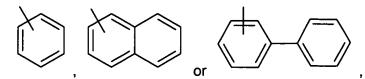
R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

20. (new) The process according to claim 18, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, Y- $R^{32}$  wherein Y is -C(O)- and  $R^{32}$  is

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula

which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

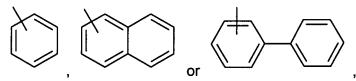
21. (new) The process according to claim 18, wherein A<sup>4</sup> is



which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

- 22. **(new)** A process according to claim 15, wherein R is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or halogen.
- 23. (new) A process according to claim 19, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, Y- $R^{32}$  wherein Y is -C(O)- and  $R^{32}$  is

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula



which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.